

The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, MAY 13. 1740.

N. 1526.



It is equally natural and laudable for private Men to rejoice on Account of whatever Blessings Providence is pleased to bestow upon their Families, or upon any Societies of which they are Members, so it becomes every good Subject to share in the Happiness of his Prince, when any extraordinary Occasion of Rejoicing demands this Testimony of his Loyalty and Affection. In this respect there be any Difference in absolute limited Monarchies, the Measure of Joy exceed'd by the People should exceed in the latter, rather than in the former. Absolute Monarchs, generally speaking, regard nothing but the Interest of their Family, sacrifice thereto the Welfare and Tranquillity of their Subjects. It was remarked by the Protestants in France in the late War, that the Firmness of Lewis V. spoke him a better Father to his Descendants, than to his People. In limited Monarchies, the Children of the Prince are, properly speaking, the Children of the People. Under that Form of Government the Interest of the King, and of his Subjects, ought always to be the same; and of course his Favour in Favour of his Family should be so regulated to coincide with his Designs in Favour of his People. The Want of advertizing to this Maxim was the cause of innumerable Mischiefs in this Country during the last Century; and it is our peculiar Felicity to have had no Apprehensions of that Sort in this. As former was a very grievous and heavy Evil, and as Ancestors shewed themselves extremely sensible thereof, so the latter is certainly a great and valuable Blessing for which we can never be too thankful to God, or grateful to our Sovereign.

As in the Course of his Majesty's Reign we have enjoyed such a Measure both of Peace and of Plenty, it rarely to be met with in the History of our own, or of other Nations, so with regard to this particular Subject, we have all possible Reason to be perfectly satisfied with the Royal Care, and to rejoice in that wisdom and Goodness which his Majesty has shewn in securing the Happiness of our Posterity by the Marriages in his Family. The bestowing the Princess Royal on the Prince of Orange was a thing extremely agreeable to the Nation, and to all the Well-wishers of the Protestant Interest throughout Europe. The illustrious House of Nassau is, and will be for ever dear to all true Lovers of Liberty; among which we may certainly reckon all the well-affected Subjects in these Kingdoms, who could not but be delighted at seeing once again a Princess of Orange of the Royal line. The Arrival of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was also highly acceptable, as her Family one of the most illustrious not only in Germany, but Europe. A Family of active and passive Virtues, the Princes of which have done as much, and suffered more for the sake of the Protestant Religion, than any house of their Rank still subsisting. After these Marriages, to see a Third like that, which has lately taken Effect, is a Circumstance equally happy and glorious for the King, and for us his Subjects.

To expatiate here on the Grandeur, Power, and Interest of the House of Hesse-Cassel, would be tedious and impertinent. All who are acquainted with the History of this Age, and of the last, must know, that the Princes of this House have been alike conspicuous for their Authority, and for their Virtues. In all the Wars which have happened in Europe for several Centuries, and particularly those great Ones which were waged in Defence of the Liberties of Europe; there was a great Battle, scarce a remarkable Siege which some Prince of Hesse did not give signal Proofs of that Valour hereditary to his House. After the Electoral Princes, the Landgrave is justly look'd upon the greatest Potentate in Germany, and as one of the principal Supporters of the Protestant Interest, which he has always vigorously, and most sincerely espoused. As for the young Prince lately allied to our Throne, all our Countrymen who have seen him, and they are not a few, admit, that there cannot be more promising Youth; and there is scarce any Prince in Europe who stands more indebted to Nature than he, or has made a better Use of a wise and well-regulated Education. His Esteem for the English Na-

tion, and his Knowledge of our Language, are well understood, and properly admired. It therefore there was an Alliance better than another, and of more Consequence to the Interest of Religion in general, and to the establishing a Balance of Power in Germany particularly, this is that Match.

It must be confessed, that of late Years Controversies between Papists and Protestants, have not sounded so much in our Ears as formerly, but all considerate Men will own, that Popish Princes in general have not been wanting in their Care to cultivate that Interest; nor is it much to be doubted, that a View to Religion is the strong Tie which hath so long held two seemingly opposite Interests in so close a Junction. It is very seldom that I venture into such political Excursions as these, because I think them neither proper for my Pen, nor for Publick Papers. But this is an extraordinary Occasion, an Occasion which naturally demands such Reflections, and indeed supplies them. It is in a manner impossible to consider his Majesty's Wisdom and Prudence in disposing of his Children, without remembering the Advantages which result from thence to the Protestant Cause. This Method of Uniting by the Ties of Blood, as well as Interest, the Families most conspicuous for their Zeal for the true Religion, is at once the most certain, and the most equitable Course that can be taken for disappointing the Contrivances of our Adversaries, and securing Posterity from an Inundation of Superstition and arbitrary Power, with which otherwise they might be more than threatened. It was a Policy practised very successfully by the opposite Party; and I think it is a Maxim hitherto uncontested, that it is lawful to learn from Enemies; for which Reason I hope it will be practised by other Protestant Princes, and that we shall see that ancient Spirit revive, which in the Intance of the Reformation engaged its Protectors to prefer the Welfare of Religion to all other Concerns.

The present Circumstances of Things render this fortunate Transaction still more agreeable. The Nation is engaged in a Foreign War, at the same time that we are burthen'd at Home with our Debts and Taxes; from which those who have wished us best, as yet have been able to find no way to deliver us. The Consideration of these Things, as well as of some others which need not be mentioned, might very possibly encourage our Enemies to revive their Hopes, and therefore it was very expedient, that at such a time some Encouragement should be given to the true Friends of the Nation, such as are attached to his Majesty's Service, and to the Succession in his illustrious House. As this Marriage is in itself a most happy Event, so it is also extremely seasonable, and no doubt we shall hereafter be very sensible of its happy Effects. We may indeed justly regret the Loss of so accomplished a Princess, whose amiable Qualities have endeared her no less to the People, than they did that excellent Queen from whom she sprung, whose Virtues still live in her, and will no doubt be exerted, as her were in making happy a grateful and obedient People. But we must comfort ourselves for this Loss, by considering how much it contributes to the Glory of his Majesty's House, and to the Security of the Protestant Succession. These Considerations ought to have the greater Weight, because they seem peculiar to our Times. For the Space of two Reigns a precarious Succession kept all the thinking People in these Kingdoms in perpetual Terrors. From these Evils, as well as from many others we were delivered by the peaceable Accession of his late Majesty to the Throne, and have lived ever since free from any uneasy Apprehensions on the Score of the Royal Family. This is a Felicity which was wanting even to the envied Reign of Queen Elizabeth; and if we would have a just Idea of its Value, we need only call to Remembrance the Situation of the Subjects of certain Crowns to whom this Blessing is wanting still.

As it is natural for us to conclude future Transactions by those which we have already seen, so the Pleasure we draw from reflecting on the Disposition of three of his Majesty's Children, cannot but be much heightened by considering how many there are still unmarried. We cannot have the least Suspicion, that his Majesty will not use the same Prudence and Precaution in bestowing these, that he has already shewn in marrying those. The Steadiness of his Con-

duct is as well known to, and as justly admired by his Subjects, as the Uprightness of his Mind, and that inflexible Integrity for which he has been always remarkable. When his Majesty's Views of this Sort shall have fully taken Place, the quiet Successions of his Family, and the Safety and Prosperity of our Posterity will be as well provided for as human Wisdom can devise, we shall then have numerous, natural, and potent Allies, whose Interest it will always be, to support the Honour of this Crown, and all the just Pretensions of its Subjects. Which Support, tho' we may reasonably hope, we never shall stand in need of, yet as all Dreams of universal Monarchy are banish'd from hence, and as we are Friends to our Neighbour's Liberty as well as our own, it is not impossible but that some time or other there may be strong Combinations formed against us. In such a Case these Alliances will be an easy and effectual Resource, will contribute to preserve the Balance of Power, and not only to prevent our being oppressed by any Popish Confederacy, but in all Probability will prevent, from a mutual Dread of its ill Consequences, any such long and cruel Wars as have heretofore raged among European Princes, contributing to the weakening All, without affording any proportionable Benefit to any One.

These Treaties are so immediately the Concern of the King, have been so wisely managed, and have already had so happy Effects, that without Suspicion of Flattery we may say it ought to induce us to have the highest Confidence in the Royal Conduct. These are so many Testimonies of his Concern for the Tranquillity of future Generations, such Pledges of his sincere Love for us, and regard for our Interest, that it ought to be, and I hope it will be impossible for the most malicious and wicked Men to insinuate any Jealousies, to create any Suspicions; much less to cause any Disturbances, while God shall be pleas'd to continue to us, so good and great a Prince. Neither ought we to make a Question of his having weighty Reasons, whenever he thinks fit to visit the Continent. We may be assured, that his Majesty hath always in View the Good of these his Kingdoms, and never takes any Step but from a full Persuasion, that it is the most proper can be taken for promoting the Welfare of his Subjects. It is true, that the Virtues of our Sovereign have endeared him to the People, that his Absence appears the greatest Evil that can befall us; but we are to consider, that his Majesty is the proper Judge of the Circumstances which make this Evil necessary; and that as we have the strongest Reasons to believe that he is at least as watchful over our Interests, as we ourselves can be, we ought in Duty to acquiesce, and to comfort ourselves with the Hopes of his effecting such things Abroad, as may even balance our Misfortune of losing him so long.

The present Juncture is extremely critical: Besides the War we are engaged in with Spain, there seems to be another to break out in the North, the Success of which must very nearly concern us. There are also various Negotiations on foot in Germany, as well as several important Events hourly look'd for; the Improvement of any one of which, might be a Means of consolidating the Protestant Interest, and fixing the State of that Part of the World, as we would wish to see it. While the present War continues in the Situation it is now in, there is no need for us to be in Pain; but if by any unforeseen Accident the Mischievous should spread, it would certainly be proper we should be prepared. One thing seems to be certain, that we cannot remain long in doubt, since if Spain receives no Assistance, we must shortly reduce her, however unwilling, to think reasonably, and to afford us full Security and Satisfaction. That his Majesty may direct all his Councils, all his Enterprizes, and all his Negotiations to so good an End! That he may speedily and successfully accomplish it! and, that he may spend the rest of his Reign in Repose, attended with Glory, must be the sincere Wish of every loyal Subject! of every Party amongst us! And so happy an Occasion as that which gave Birth to this Paper, I will not doubt, that however they may disagree in other Respects, all the Inhabitants of his Majesty's Dominions will unite in a Vow which concerns the Safety of themselves and their Posterity, as nearly as it does the Prosperity of the Royal and Illustrious House of Hanover, and all the great and glorious Families that are now allied thereto.

R. FREEMAN.

HOME PORTS.

Bristol, May 10. Came in since our last, the Sally Sloop, Amos, from Oporto. The Hannah, Deerling, from New-England, is taken by the Spaniards, and carried into St. Sebastian.

Mount's bay, May 8. Wind N. E. Arrived the Penzance, Fairyc, and the Betty, Tregerthen, both from London for Marazan; and the Hannah, Newham, of Christchurch for Bristol. Wheat is at 19 s. per Bushel, which is 24 Gallons, and Barley 12 s. per Bushel, and like to be dearer, unless supply'd from other Places.

Plymouth, May 9. Came in the Unity, Tellison, of and from Arundale in Norway; and the Joseph and Benjamin, Linthorn, of and from Poole for Newfoundland.

Dartmouth, May 9. Wind N. On the 7th sailed the Dartmouth, Porter, of this Place for Cork and Newfoundland.

Torbay, May 9. Arrived since my last, the Fortune, Le Febure, from Bilbao; and the Francis, Spy-ring, from Oporto. Sailed th: Joseph, Gigg, for Newfoundland.

Pool, May 10. Sailed the Blandford, Wilson, for South Carolina.

Cowes, May 10. Wind N. N. W. On the 7th came in the Caesar, Dewar, for Madeira and St. Christopher's; and the Mary, Lynch, for Monserat, both from London. On the 8th came in the Fortune, Oulsen, from Norway, and sailed the 9th for Guernsey. Sailed the Sarah and Elizabeth, Bread-ing, from South Carolina for Rotterdam.

Portsmouth, May 10. Came to Spithead the Oswego, Waddell; the Albany, Bryant, both from London, for New York. His Majesty's Ship the Victory, a First Rate, is rigg'd and man'd, and 'tis expected that she will go out of the Harbour by Tuesday or Wednesday next.

Deal, May 11. Wind S. by W. This Morning sailed the Edinburgh Man of War for the Nore. Came down last Night, and sailed thro', the Priscilla, Brown, for Barbados; the Preston, Hallum, for Oporto; the Neptune, Tivitoe, for Weymouth.

Gravesend, May 11. Passed by the Humphry, Per-ry, and the Emanuel, Jansen, from Norway.

Arrived at several Ports

At Dunkirk, the Angelica, —, from St. Andro.

At Calais, the Francisca, Cabares, from St. Andro; and the St. Francis, Senecot, from Rochelle.

At Dover, the Jane, Barry, from Newfoundland, last from Scilly.

At Dublin, the Catherine, Jenkins, from Philadel-phia; and the —, Parmiter, from Antigua.

At Gibraltar, the Ashamo, Friend, from Margate.

L Q N D O N.

There is Advice from Brest, that 21 Men of War were fitting out there, which would be ready to sail in about 3 Weeks; one of which was launch'd on the 26th of April, nam'd the Mars, of 76 Guns, a fine long Ship with her Stern perpendicular; 20 Sail from 60 to 70 Guns, 6 to 700 Sailors and 100 Marines each; also one which they daily expected with Officers, from Rochford, for the said Fleet, this has 40 Guns. There are besides 13 more from 60 to 70 Guns, which would be ready in three Months, and one of 120 Guns was put on the Stocks, of 165 Feet Keel, and 53 Beam; also one other of the same Dimensions building at Rochford, and one of 100 Feet Keel building at Thulon. That there were about 5000 Sailors at Brest, and they expected 1000 more from East France, with a great Number of Mariners. Admiral d'Anzin was expected there last Week, to hoist his Flag on Board the Royal Dauphin of 76 Guns: That they give out the Fleet is soon to proceed for Lisbon — On the Wharf were 10 new large Mortars, and 11 Parcels of Shells, each Parcel about 20 Yards long and 5 Shells broad; the Shells seem'd to be upwards of 20 Inches Diameter, made up in Piles to a single Row at Top. That there were also two Bomb Ketches fitting out, and a very great Number of Shipwrights, Ropers, Joiners, &c. and, in general, a very great Hurry to fit the Ships out with the utmost Expedition; and that there were some Dutch Ships with Timber, &c.

The Dolphin, John Williams, from New England last from Cork for London, on the 7th instant struck on the Rocks of the Seven Stones near the Land's End, but is got off again with 7 Foot Water in her Hold: The Wind being then at N. E. she could not get round to Mounts Bay, so bore away for Scilly.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lord Gair-lics to be a Commissioner of the Policies in Scotland.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London has presented the Rev. George Henry Brook, M. A.

to the Rectory of Hadstock, in the County of Essex and Diocese of London.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have appointed an Hospital-ship, which is to attend the several Men of War on the intended Expedition, in order to receive the Sick and Wounded.

Yesterday Morning one Guion Caulder was committed to Newgate by Sir Edward Hill, for giving one John Cole a Wound in his Left Side, which is judged mortal.

This Morning his Majesty set out from St. James's for Gravesend, in order to embark on Board the Carolina Yacht for Holland.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas, one of his Majesty's Chaplains, goes as Chaplain to his Majesty.

High Water this Day Morning Evening
at London Bridge. 3 01 07 32

Bank Stock 141 1-half. India 161 3-4ths. South Sea 100 1-half. Old Annuity 110 5-8ths, 3-4ths. New ditto 111 1-4th. Threes per Cent. 101 5-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 110 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 92 1-half. Royal Assurance 87 3-4ths. London Assurance 11 to 18th. African 10. India Bonds 41. 16 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 51. 2s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallys 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 6s. 6d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 103 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 96 3-4ths. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 110 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 51. 1s. 6d.

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